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WEEKLY PEOPLE.

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FURTHER RETURNS.

OF THE SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY
VOTE.

Despite All the Agencies of Capitalism Used Against the S. L. P. the Party Vote is Solid—Important Gains in Many Places—Kangaroos Disintegrate.

The returns of the Socialist Labor Party vote are meager as yet, and as in previous years it is likely that the final figures will not be known until the official count is declared. From the returns at hand it is evident that despite the "reform" hysteria, despite the attempt of the Beast Behind Cogolos to place the shooting of President McKinley upon the S.L.P., despite the efforts of the capitalist decay duck, variously called "Social Democracy," "Socialist" party, "Public Welfare" party, etc., etc., despite the howlings of the Organized Seaboard, despite the labored efforts of capitalist press and pulpit, in a word despite all the influences that capitalist can muster the S.L.P. stands firm as a rock-making important gains in many places.

The many letters received by the DAILY PEOPLE from the comrades since election day are an earnest that everywhere the work will at once be taken up with renewed zeal. The slogan is, The next fight has begun!

The following are the latest returns received:

New York.

(Partial and incomplete returns.)

Albany County: Waterick 37, Albany 61, Cayuga County 100, Erie County: Buffalo 578, Fulton County: Gloversville 57, Johnstown 52, Kings County 1043, Madison County: Rochester 301, Montgomery County: Amsterdam 44, Fort Hunter 10, New York County 4368, Oneida County: Utica 150, Rome 20, Onondaga County: Syracuse 357, Queens County (3 wards) 179, Richmond County 97, Schenectady County 203, Seneca County: Seneca Falls 51, Westchester County (4 townships) 197, Total 8063.

IN MASSACHUSETTS.

The S. L. P. Increases Its Vote and Becomes an Official Party. Boston, Mass., Nov. 9.—From a canvass of unofficial returns from 23 cities and 52 towns in Massachusetts, comprising those which in 1900 cast about 75 per cent. of the votes for the Socialist Labor Party, and for the Kangaroo Social Democratic party, it appears that the Socialist Labor Party has retrieved itself and is again entitled to official recognition, on account of having cast at least 3 per cent. of the vote for governor. It also appears that the Social Democratic party retains its official standing but with a greatly reduced total and percentage.

The vote for the Social Democratic candidate for governor fell off about 20 per cent. as compared with the vote of 1900, but the vote of the whole state fell off about 16 per cent. as compared with the same time.

The vote of the Socialist Labor Party shows a gain in the 115 cities and towns before mentioned of 12 per cent., as compared with the vote of last year.

The Socialist Labor vote led the democratic Social vote in Boston 16 votes. Last year the social democrats led the Socialist Labor vote by 201.

Based upon the votes thus far canvassed the total vote of the social democratic candidate for governor will be 10,476, and for the Socialist Labor candidate for governor 9,738. Last year the Social Democratic vote for governor was 13,260 votes, and the Socialist Labor Party vote was 8,784.

Unofficial returns give the vote of the state in Tuesday's election as follows, as compared with 1900:

1901 1900
Republican 105,978 228,054
Democratic 114,626 180,078
Social Democratic 10,476 13,260
Socialist Labor 9,738 8,784
Prohibition 4,150 5,950

The percentages compare as follows:

1901 1900
Republican 56.64 59.06
Democratic 35.23 36.08
Social Democratic 3.22 3.48
Socialist Labor 3.00 2.27
Prohibition 1.28 1.54

The vote of the social democrats in the 53 cities of the state and 52 towns amounts to 8057, as compared with 10,386 in 1900. The same cities and towns this year gave the candidate of the Socialist Labor Party 7055, as compared with 6275 in the same cities and towns last year.

There were many radical changes in the vote of the two parties. In Haverhill, Boston and Brockton the social democrats lost over 1200 votes. At the same time the vote for Carey increased in Haverhill showing his Democratic affiliation.

The most notable gain for the Social

Democratic party was made in Springfield, the home of the gubernatorial candidate, where the vote increased from 287 in 1900 to 521 this year.

The Socialist Labor Party showed gains in Fall River, Lawrence, Salem, Holyoke, Northampton and Lowell.

Following is a table showing the vote for the candidate for governor of the two parties compared with the vote in 1900:

Soc. Dem. Soc. Labor
Boston 1901 1900 1901 1900
Brockton 287 1180 521 287
Cambridge 174 240 243 241
Chelsea 117 159 85 131
Everett 45 91 93 100
Fall River 158 307 222 357
Fitchburg 229 292 224 263
Gloucester 32 41 39 75
Haverhill 1145 1729 159 173
Holyoke 251 225 298 264
Lawrence 258 318 337 260
Lowell 163 213 262 222
Lyndon 212 443 226 314
Alden 70 93 96 115
Marlboro 22 41 39 56
Medford 23 40 36 56
New Bedford 127 218 243 224
Methuen 12 14 13 18
Newburyport 162 228 281 267
New York 34 51 41 55
N. Adams 80 47 102 96
N. Champaign 11 24 28 42
Pittsfield 25 23 23 61
Quincy 188 172 92 70
Natick 114 115 245 230
Somerville 57 110 78 113
Springfield 321 287 240 240
Waltham 28 36 43 54
Woburn 20 58 80 114
Worcester 205 358 310 337
Adams 95 72 58 54
Lee 11 14 6 6
Williamson 5 23 4 11
Eaton 16 26 5 6
N. Attleboro 4 19 1 1
Berkeley 2 0 2 2
Dartmouth 2 0 2 2
Dighton 1 1 0 2
Preston 2 2 0 1
Raynham 0 1 1 2
Rehoboth 1 1 1 1
Amebury 149 216 32 65
Andover 34 71 45 34
Danvers 24 30 42 24
Georgetown 25 40 45 24
Groveland 25 53 53 24
Hamilton 0 3 2 0
Ipswich 13 4 15 6
Manchester 0 0 0 0
Marlboro 28 20 22 16
McConnell 20 20 22 16
Methuen 28 48 40 26
Middleton 1 0 4 6
Nahant 5 3 2 1
Newbury 4 8 7 1
No. Andover 5 20 12 13
Natick 22 42 37 27
Salisbury 22 32 20 15
Raugus 22 32 20 15
Swampscott 8 21 4 1
Rockport 10 14 20 22
Topshad 1 0 0 0
Westham 1 1 1 1
Orange 1 0 0 0
Hadley 16 8 22 25
Ashland 4 2 5 2
Ayer 5 6 5 10
Billerica 5 8 8 22
Dracut 12 5 12 7
Framingham 29 40 37 22
Hopkinton 19 20 19 27
Mendon 12 7 0 0
Tewksbury 7 13 5 7
Tyngsboro 2 3 2 1
Westfield 29 30 32 25
Ayres 31 39 0 14
Braintree 85 67 0 14
Dedham 24 35 27 32
Holbrook 23 65 9 13
Randolph 25 24 24 13
Stoughton 20 23 11 18
Arlington 115 127 11 12
Dracut 31 27 0 12
E. B. Gwalt 33 40 2 2
Hanover 21 25 28 15
Hanson 8 15 5 3
Kingston 2 3 4 0
Metapoisett 20 22 12 13
Middleboro 29 30 2 1
Norwell 4 5 1 1
Pembroke 5 6 1 1
Rockland 155 199 64 49
Wareham 5 12 15 10
W. E. Gwalt 7 12 0 0
Whitman 208 194 39 43
Revere 25 31 24 34
Wintrop 3 1 1 1
Alden 1 1 1 1
Gardner 24 31 66 53
Hopedale 10 8 6 4
Leominster 104 40 63 15
Milford 81 49 60 20
Warren 55 22 14 18

Rhode Island.

Providence, R. I., Nov. 9.—The vote for Rhode Island, in a very light poll, is as follows:

Bristol 14, Burrillville 44, Central Falls 55, Coventry 10, Cranston 34, Cumberland 8, East Providence 3, Exeter 8, Glocester 8, Hopkinton 2, Jamestown 1, Lincoln 18, Johnston 14, Newport 51, N. Shorham 2, N. Kingstown 5, N. Providence 5, N. Smithfield 5, Providence 581, Richmond 4, Scituate 4, S. Kingstown 2, Smithfield 1, Tiverton 7, Warren 7, Warwick 65, W. Greenwich 9, Woonsocket 67, Total 1,308.

Virginia.

The official vote of last Tuesday's election for the candidates of the Socialist Labor Party is as follows:

RICHMOND CITY AND HENRICO COUNTY.

For Governor—Hugh D. MacTier, 16. For Lieutenant Governor—Hugh Bolton, 60.

For Attorney General—B. Dorsey Downey, 44.

For Senator Bierch, 87; H. Adolph Muller, 208.

For House of Delegates from Henrico—Joseph E. Madison, 58.

The "Socialist" nominee for Governor polled 23 votes. No other nominees of that party were on the ticket.

NEWPORT NEWS.

For Governor—Hugh D. MacTier, 18. For Lieutenant Governor—Hugh Bolton, 57.

For Attorney General—B. Dorsey

Downey, 48.

For House of Delegates—Edward Schade, 80.

Mr. Quantz polled 27 votes and their nominee for the House, Mr. Emerson, got 130 votes.

No official news has been yet received from Roanoke, where we also had a full ticket.

Quantz the "Socialist" or Kangaroo candidate did not vote, and his followers are after him.

Porter County, Pa.

The following is the official vote for State Treasurer:

McConnell, Barnes, S.L.P. S.D.P.

Allegheny	1	0
Austin	11	5
Bingham	1	3
Clara	1	0
Couderport	5	9
Eulalia	2	8
Galeton	1	0
Harrison	0	1
Homer	1	0
Keating	3	0
Onawa Borough	2	0
Portage	0	2
Sharon	1	1
Suoden	1	1
West Branch	3	0
	33	30

The S.L.P. vote last year was 11.

Allentown, Pa.

Allentown, Pa., Nov. 8.—The official computation of Lehigh County's vote gives McConnell, S.L.P. candidate for State Treasurer, 38 votes. Thomas Lawrence, for Judge of Supreme Court, 39. Malloney last year received 50. Public ownership party received 8; last year 13 for Debs.

S. L. P. Increase in Wilmersding—Long King Wiped Out.

Wilmersding, Pa., Nov. 7.—The S.L.P. polled 93 votes here, last year the vote was 54. Last year the Kangs polled one vote, this year none.

Philadelphia Incomplete.

Philadelphia, Pa., Nov. 7.—Incomplete returns give the S.L.P. 236 votes. The Kang vote of 1297 to Debs last year has dropped to 368 this year.

McKeesport, Pa.

McKeesport, Pa., Nov. 9.—The vote here for McConnell, S.L.P., candidate for State Treasurer, was 72; for Lawry, candidate for Judge of the Supreme Court, 76; Brown, Judge Orphan's Court, 75.

Connecticut.

Bridgeport, Conn., Nov. 1.—S. L. P. of Bridgeport polled 91 votes—all straight but two. Owing to the intense sentiment created in favor of Dennis Mulvihill, a working man on the Democratic ticket, for Mayor, all but the strict class-conscious element were carried off their feet.

The S. D. Poligots who last year claimed a membership of 60 could not put up a ticket, and MUST have voted Democratic or Republican, as we can count almost every man who voted the ticket.

Immediately after receiving the returns the Agitation Committee took up the work for the coming year. Not one comrade expressed disappointment, but rather all expressed a determination to wield the hammer more vigorously in the future.

Rep-Dem Combination in Moosup.

Moosup, Conn., Nov. 7.—The only vote here was for delegates to the constitutional convention. A. B. Lafinere, the S.L.P. candidate polled 35 votes. The Republicans and Democrats combined on one candidate and polled 180 votes. Last year the S.L.P. vote was 13.

Passaic County.

Paterson, Nov. 9.—The Socialist Labor Party vote is as follows:

F. W. Wilson, Governor 306, James Wilson, Mayor 271, S. D. P. 25.

Judge Supreme Court: Laury, S. L. P. 69, Heydrick, P. O. 25.

S. L. P. County Ticket: Hess, District Attorney, 93.

O'Neill, Register, 77.

Moyer, County Treasurer, 81.

Veach, Director Poor, 86.

As will be seen from the above the election has been a glorious victory (sic!) for the freaks or who-be Socialists.

Party. The S. L. P. vote last year for Malloney for president was 65 in the county; the vote for Debs 35, as will be seen from the foregoing the S. L. P. has made a steady advance gaining from 12 to 28 votes in the county. The freaks have made a steady gain—backward or a loss of nine to ten votes. While they have made a loss of ten per cent, the Fighting S. L. P. has made a gain of twenty per cent. On with the fight comrades. Down the Socialist Republic!

Erie County, Pa.

Socialist Labor Party.

McConnell 132, 7, 139.

Thos. Lawry 130, 5, 135.

Schleicher, Co. Treas. 138, 7, 145.

Spittal, Dir. of Poor, 143, 9, 152.

Uhlmann, Coronor, 149, 11, 160.

Kangaroo Public Ownership.

Barnes 98, 2, 100.

Heydrick 108, 5, 113.

Kangaroo Socialist.

Perry

CHINESE EXCLUSION ACT.

A MOVE ON FOOT TO PREVENT ITS RENEWAL.

Treasury Officials Say It Is a Great Barrier To American Commercial Interests in the Orient—They Claim It Is Wrong in Principle and Ineffective in Operation.

Washington, Nov. 10.—It is said that so certain are the transcontinental railings of the Government who has anything to do with the administration of the Chinese Exclusion law "believes" that it is "ineffective" in its operation and that the statute which forbids Chinese laborers to enter the country should not be renewed when it expires by mid-September next. Secretary Gage and all the chief officers of the law are wrong in principle, that it is "ineffective in operation and that the great commercial interests of the United States demand that it should not be renewed by Congress next spring. So pronounced is this feeling that it was thought at one time that Secretary Gage would recommend in plain terms, in his annual report, that the law be re-enacted. The "friends" of the law have been so active, however, and the opposition on the Pacific Coast to the free immigration of Chinese on an equality with other foreigners has been manifested in so pronounced a way, that it is doubtful if Secretary Gage or any officer of the Government will come out squarely in favor of the repeal of the law.

The Chinese Exclusion Act was a sop thrown to "organized labor" ten years ago. At that time the demand for Chinese labor came mostly from the Pacific Coast states. Now that other sections of the country want still cheaper labor the Federal officials find that the Exclusion law is not effective. The duty of administering it was vested in the Treasury Department and was placed in charge of special agents appointed for that purpose until a year or two ago, when the duty of carrying out the provisions of the law was assigned to the Immigration Bureau.

As the time approaches when the question of re-enacting the Geary law will be presented to Congress, the Treasury officials have begun to "question" from the experience of the last ten years, the "wisdom" of the Exclusion Act. They do not hesitate to admit that the "best efforts" of the Government agents to accomplish what the Geary law was designed to accomplish have not met with lasting success. They say they do not care to make the statement publicly, but they nevertheless believe that very few of the hundreds or thousands of Chinese who are annually turned back from American ports ultimately fail to gain admittance to the country. Hundreds of Chinese come to San Francisco every year with an absolute guarantee from one or another of the powerful "fix companies" of Chinese in that city that they will be enabled to land. If the federal agents deport them they return to China, and in a few months try again, either at San Francisco or at some other port, and eventually succeed in landing. Why they are permitted to land is not stated.

This, however, is not the controlling reason of Secretary Gage's attitude. The events of the last few years, he believes, have demonstrated the folly, from the American Commercial Commercial standpoint, of maintaining the present barriers against Chinese immigrants. He, with other "progressives" officials of the Government, holds that the success of the United States in obtaining a large share in the commerce of the Orient, is conditional on a more liberal treatment of the Chinese. He argues that this country cannot maintain the preference for its Government which was shown by China during the late negotiations of the Powers at Pekin unless it allows the Exclusion law to die its natural death next spring.

The pure and simple organizations of the Pacific Coast have started the anti-Chinese agitation again, and the Mayor of San Francisco has called a meeting to discuss the matter and to memorialize Congress for the re-enactment of the Geary law.

But times have changed since the law was enacted and the Treasury Department has learned that the railroads and steamship lines and the great commercial bodies of the Pacific Coast are in favor of allowing the law to pass out of existence. These bodies, have taken an uncompromising position in favor of letting down the bars against Chinese immigration. They represent the great capitalist forces in the Western part of the continent which are making for the upbuilding of American commerce in the Orient and for the development of the resources of the Coast region.

An article recently published in a magazine by Ho Yow, the Chinese Consul-General at San Francisco, in regard to the effects of the Exclusion law in the past and the probable effect of a continuance of the law on the statute books in the future, expresses, in a general way, the views entertained by Secretary Gage and the Federal officials who have been directly concerned in the administration of the law. Consul-General Ho Yow declared in this article that the most prosperous and promising days for California and the whole Pacific Coast, in respect to commerce with China, were the days prior to the enactment of the first Exclusion law in 1880. He showed that American trade with the Orient was increasing at that time at the rate of about a million dollars a year, and following the Exclusion

act the trade with China decreased by about \$2,000,000 in two years. He declares that while China is being denounced by civilized people as an unprogressive and bigoted nation, the United States is taking the lead among all the nations of the world in measures which tend to keep China isolated and to prevent her from making the progress which she ought to make in commerce and civilization.

Secretary Gage believes that if the Exclusion law were to be allowed to go off the statute books the trade with China would increase by leaps and bounds and that the natural preference of China for the United States would be shown in the most practical of ways.

It is claimed that despite the most stringent regulations that could be devised by the Treasury Department under the authority of the Geary law, the number of Chinese entering the United States last year was considerably larger than the year before. Many of these Chinese entered the country by stealth, hundreds or thousands of them stealing across the border from British Columbia or Mexico after having landed in those countries with the deliberate purpose of entering the United States. It cost \$300,000 last year to administer the Geary law, and the immigration officials admit that the number of Chinese inspectors is lamentably small and that the needs of service, under the present system, demand an appropriation at least twice as large as was made last year. Even then the officials hint that they have no confidence that the results expected from the law could be accomplished.

It is said that the South as well as the Pacific coast would welcome Chinese labor. The Chinese it is claimed make good miners, railroad builders and agricultural workers, not only that but they would even invade the mills and factories, women and children would be driven from the spindles.

It may be that the talk of letting down the bars is only for the purpose of giving the "organized labor" of the country something to talk about, and thus keep the minds of the rank and file off of other things.

Immigration Commissioner Powderly is against the proposal, but then it affects his department. There is likely to be plenty of mock heroics on the subject when Congress gets down to business.

A. F. of L. and Chinese Exclusive Act.

At yesterday's meeting of the Central Federation Union, a delegate from California, who said that he was on a tour to stir up agitation against the dropping of the Geary law was allowed the floor. He said workingmen and business men should get together and petition Congress to re-enact the law. He said the Chinamen instead of eating the substantial food raised here, would ship cheap and inferior stuff from China and no one would be the gainer except the railroad and steamship lines. The California said it wasn't a question of labor but a question of patriotism that prompted the agitation. Kangaroo Dooley asked the visitor if any effort had been made to organize the Chinese in California, to which the delegate replied "no" and he was glad that there hadn't been any. The delegates applauded. The Californian said that the A. F. of L. had mapped out a plan of campaign and would issue a pamphlet on the subject. He said that "our beautiful Hawaiian Islands had been made a Leper camp by the Chinese and our beautiful Philippines would share the same fate."

TRACTION CONSOLIDATION PLANS.

Bringing Into Union the Properties Acquired by the Everett-Moore Syndicate.

Plans are well advanced for the virtual consolidation of the various city and interurban electric railway properties acquired recently by the Everett-Moore syndicate, these railways embracing lines from Cleveland to Detroit and in those cities, with branches in Indiana and as far south as Wheeling, W. Va., and having a total length of about one thousand miles. The combination is to be effected through the organization of a proprietary company, to be capitalized, it is said, at about \$50,000,000, to take over the stocks and bonds of the present properties controlled by the syndicate, these companies being the Detroit United Railway Company, the Cleveland Electric Railway Company, the Cleveland, Painesville & Eastern Railroad Company, the Cleveland & Eastern Railway Company, the Cleveland and Chagrin Falls Electric Railway Company, the Chagrin Falls and Eastern Railway Company, the Northern Ohio Traction Company, the Toledo Railway and Light Company, the Toledo, Fremont & Norwalk Railroad Company, the Sandusky, Norwalk and Southern Railway Company, the Sandusky and Interurban Electric Railway Company and the Lorain & Cleveland Railway Company.

Henry A. Everett and Edward W. Moore are at the head of the syndicate, and August Belmont, W. G. Oakman, president of the Guaranty Trust Company of this city, and Geo. W. Young, president of the United States Mortgage and Trust Company, are to be trustees for the stockholders under the plan of consolidation. The Guaranty Trust Company, is the depository for the shares of the Detroit United Railway Company, for exchange into securities of the new corporation. At a meeting Saturday of the board of directors of the Detroit United Railway Company, which is the principal company controlled by the Everett-Moore syndicate, an issue of \$25,000,000 4½ per cent. bonds was authorized, it is said, for the purpose of taking up existing obligations and providing funds for developing the system.

Boer War Awards.

London, Nov. 11.—The South African Compensation Commission has awarded £27,500 to seventy-eight Netherlands claimants on account of their expulsion from South Africa.

BRAVE S. L. P.

Conscience of Its Rights It Defies a Pennsylvania Official Anarchist.

Pittsburg, Oct. 30.—That well known and aggressive Italian comrade Peter Sambuco, recently removed from the mining regions of the Youghiogheny River to those along the Wheeling division of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. Shortly after his arrival in his new home he took up the work of establishing a section of the S. L. P. in that locality. He engaged a hall in the hamlet of Finleyville, and requested the Pennsylvania State Committee to send him a speaker on Sunday afternoon, the 27th inst. On Friday the 25th, he in company with other comrades, tacked up the hand-bills announcing the approaching meeting. The old moss-backs of Finleyville were awe-stricken. The very idea of holding a political meeting in their staid old village on the Lord's day. Not only that, but a meeting of the Socialist Labor Party!!! They would not allow it! So, no sooner had the hand-bills adorned the telegraph poles and stable sides, than the good, pious, law-abiding citizens pulled them down. Upon seeing this the comrades turned in and reported them. Here the Burgess and "High Constable" took part in the interesting proceedings. They went to the owner of the hall and told him "that they could not allow him to let his hall for such an unholy purpose on the Lord's day." After threatening him with dire disaster, if he permitted the meeting on Sunday, the Burgess and High Constable withdrew, saying to each other: "Just watch Finleyville make the Socialist Labor Party look like thirty cents."

After this interview the owner of the hall sent for Comrade Sambuco, and after telling him what had happened, gave back the money that had been paid to him for the use of the hall, styling: "I do not want to get in trouble over this matter, and unless you can get permission from the village authorities to hold your meeting I can not allow you the use of my hall." The comrade pointed out to him how ridiculous was the position of the authorities in this matter, but all to no purpose.

On Sunday the speaker alighted from the train, and was informed by the comrades how matters stood. We first called on the owner of the hall, and were told by a member of the family that he had gone to Pittsburgh, and would not get back until Monday. No, they didn't exactly know where the key was, but if we could get permission from the authorities they would try to find a key for us. We informed them that it was unnecessary to ask the authorities for permission to hold a meeting in a private hall on private property, and furthermore, we would hold them responsible for a breach of contract, hiring their hall to us for a meeting on a certain day, and then refusing to allow us the use of the same. Seeing that the family were thoroughly frightened and that they honestly believed the authorities could put them in prison and confiscate their property if they permitted the meeting, we hid us across the street, and pounded on the door of the residence of the High Constable. To a girl, who appeared, we said:

"Is the Constable in?"
"Yes, sir."
"Tell him we desire to see him." The girl disappeared, and in a few moments his High Constableness stood before us.

Comrades, many of you have seen in the illustrations of Charles Dickens' novels, those round, punch-soaked, grotesque characters, who either frighten you by their appearance or provoke you to laughter. Well, in the door-way stood such a person, a Dickens character from head to foot.

"Mr. Constable," I began, "I represent the Socialist Labor Party, and am here to ascertain by what right you interfere in such an anarchistic manner with the rights and privileges of the citizens of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania?"

"I am not doing so."

"But you told the proprietor of the hall in which we propose to hold our meeting that you would not permit it."

"I said you couldn't hold a meeting on Sunday; now, I have no objection to a Sunday school gathering, or a Starvation Army rally, and would welcome the Rev. Bigelow, the Rev. Vail, the Rev. Wilson, the Rev. Herron, or any of the other dominies of the Social Democrat Democratic Social, Brotherhood of Mankind, Public Ownership party, and would give them the whole village on Sunday, or any other day for a meeting, but you fellows are not like any of those people which I have named; you don't care to cater to the High Constable, which is myself, nor the Burgess, which is myself, nor the chief of police, which is myself, nor the city police force, which is myself, nor the town marshall, which is myself, nor the street commissioner, which is myself, nor the tax collector, which is myself. Consequently, all these worthy officers have decided that you can not desecrate the Lord's day by holding a political meeting, so there."

"But I see you allow the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company to run their coal, coke, stone, mud, freight, passenger and all other trains, through your village. I sometimes see men working in the coal mines within the precincts of your classical village, is not that desecration of the Sabbath?"

"You can only desecrate the Lord's day by holding a meeting of the Socialist Labor Party."

"Will you please show me the law which prohibits the holding of meetings in this place on Sunday?"

"Don't have any such law; we don't need it."

"Then we will hold the meeting."

"If you attempt to hold that meeting, we, the officers of this town, which is myself, will come down there and clean out the hall."

"That will be so kind of you, and I am sure the proprietor will appreciate your services as janitor."

"I don't mean that, I mean the officers, which is myself, will throw you all out of the window!"

"O, I see; well, get your different selves together and come down and throw us out!" With that we withdrew.

The members of the family had seen us talking to the wrathful warden, and concluding we had come to some under-

standing with his High Constableness, they began a search for the key. After about three-quarters of an hour's delay the key was found, inserted in the lock, and the door swung open; the people entered, and the meeting commenced.

Sure enough the High Constable came in, but instead of throwing us out of the window, as he had said he would, he threw himself down in a chair, and remained a silent and attentive auditor during the whole of the meeting. He was roared by the speaker for his game of bluff and bluster, and took his lashing without even a show of resenting it. Comrade Gilchrist, spoke in English, and Comrade Sambuco in Italian. "We have broken the ice. We have called their game of bluff and bluster, and now propose to build up a strong movement in Finleyville, Pa."

D. E. GILCHRIST,
Pittsburg, Oct. 30.

NEW FORM OF MARRIAGE.

Rev. Herron's Sister Makes a Bid for the Same Kind of Advertising.

Encouraged by the freak advertising and notoriety achieved by the perfectly commonplace marriage of George D. Herron, the egitator to Miss Carrie Rand, "his disciple and flinty," to say nothing of purse bearer, Miss Margaret Evelyn Herron, of Metuchen, N. J., the Reverend's sister has announced her intention of marrying Dr. Henry Verner Berghall, of Manistee, Mich., after the same old fashion that thousands go through every day without noticing any new effects. It took the astute mind of the Rev. Herron to find that he had found a new way of advertising.

"I believe that marriage is away above all earthly forms," she says "that there is something to infinite about love to be measured by earthly pledges—vain idle pledges, which are so often broken. What do such vows count for if two hearts are afire with love which knows no expression from the lips?" She has not yet copyrighted these burning words, and probably will not, as they have been used before by Miss Laura Jean Libby.

Miss Herron is a firm believer in what she terms "the new and simple form of marriage." Partaken of recently by her brother.

The marriage of Prof. Herron to Miss Rand was performed by the Rev. William Brown, of the Plymouth Congregational Church, Rochester, who joined the hands of the principals and said:

"This is the time and place for the muse of a poet, the speech of a god. The office of a priest or a magistrate were an intrusion here." It has not yet been discovered why he said it, but it is probable that he was paid by the Mrs. Herron then in process of construction.

When Mrs. Herron was informed that the residents of Metuchen were generally opposed to the "new form of marriage" she said she had heard of the dissatisfaction, but the views of the townspeople did not interest her.

"So long as I know that my views of marriage are right," she said, "it is a matter of total indifference to me what neighbors may say. Any opposition here among the ministers and townspeople would certainly have very little weight with me. They have a right to think as they please, and I shall reserve the same right for myself."

Dr. Berghall, whom Miss Herron is to marry, is himself a non-political Socialist, who last year voted for Bryan. He is a practising physician in Manistee, Mich., and an exile from Sweden. He came to New York and afterward went West, where he and Miss Herron became acquainted some years ago.

The same minister who attended her brother's union with Miss Rand will probably be asked to officiate at their wedding. The Rev. William T. Brown simply stood by at the Herron-Rand wedding and heard each of them say:

"We intend to live together hereafter as man and wife," after which he made a few remarks, which he concluded by saying:

"In the rythm of two souls there is no yesterday, no to-morrow; there is only an eternal now. I announce them man and wife." Then he solemnly marched to the dining room and made short work of the ginger-pop and plum cake.

NEW STEEL PLATE COMBINE.

Rumors of Formation of \$50,000,000 Corporation To Include Big Mills.

Philadelphia, Nov. 10.—The North American said to-day: "A new fifty-million-dollar steel corporation is being formed for the purpose of uniting in one powerful combination the plate mills of the country. Ten or more plants, including Pennsylvania companies that are now doing a large business, are to be absorbed by the new concern."

"Four of the properties are east of the Alleghenies. These are the Lukens Iron Works of Coatesville, the Tidewater Steel Company, Chester; the Central Steel Company, Harrisburg, and the Worth Brothers' mills. These four represent an active estimated capitalization of about \$10,000,000.

"It is understood that Jones & Laughlin corporation, and that eventually with \$20,000,000 capital, will be the strongest concern in it. Details regarding the Western interests that will be represented are lacking, but these will probably be made known in the course of a few days in an official announcement of the company.

"A significant feature of the deal is the active part taken in it by Charles M. Schwab, President of the United States Steel Corporation. Mr. Schwab attended a conference held in this city early in the week, and had much to do with shaping the plans of the concern. This is believed to indicate that it will be operated in harmony with the billion-dollar corporation, and that eventually the new company may become identified with Mr. Schwab's corporation.

"The joint output of all the companies aggregate 475,000 tons.

"The new company will take up the securities of the constituent concern both by means of cash payment and an exchange of stock upon a basis not yet made known."

DILL ON TRUSTS.

SAYS THEY HAVE A TENDENCY TO BECOME CALLOUS TO PUBLIC OPINION.

Nevertheless He Advocates Publicity As a Means of Regulating and Controlling Them—National Legislation Also Proposed.

Chicago, Nov. 10.—The Merchants' Club heard all about trusts and economies at the annual dinner in the Auditorium last night.

James B. Dill spoke on "Trusts, Their Uses and Abuses." Mr. Dill has been called the "Godfather of the Trusts" and has perhaps had a hand in the formation of more big corporations under the laws of New Jersey than any other man in the country. He brought about a settlement of the fight between Andrew Carnegie and H. C. Frick, and was a potent factor in the formation of the great Carnegie Steel Company. It was currently reported and generally accepted that his fee for this work was \$1,000,000.

Among other great corporations with the organization of which he has been acutely connected are Federal Steel Plate, American Radiator, National Steel, National Tin Plate and Steel Wire, American Shipbuilding, United States Dye-Wood and Extract, National Biscuit, Wood's Motor Vehicle, and a score or more of smaller concerns.

Dill described a trust as a "dominant combination of money property, business or commercial power or energy."

Analyzing the situation to-day the speaker said:

"Recognizing that the combination and the consolidation of capital is a force, we spend no time in asking why it is here, further than to say that it is a part of the growth and expansion of the American nation. It is essentially a part of the aggressive American policy of commercial supremacy. The tendency toward concentration is striking apparent in the financial field.

<p

A FAKIR DISHED.

CHARGES AGAINST P. J. MCGUIRE OF THE MOST SERIOUS NATURE.

Is Said to be More Than \$10,000 Short in His Accounts—Stated of the Exposure by Referring to More Crookedness—Was a Noted Opponent of the Socialist Labor Party.

Philadelphia, Nov. 9.—The story of the arrest of P. J. McGuire is an interesting page in the history of the pure and thieving labor movement. McGuire has for years been regarded as a tower of strength, and on many occasions has been trotted out to oppose the Socialist Labor Party, and prove that his way was the only way for trades unions. His way seems to be a shortage of over \$10,000. His career in office has been marked by general crookedness, ignorance, and malicious slandering of the S. L. P., and conduct such as befits a powerful labor takir.

McGuire, general secretary-treasurer of the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, who is charged by officials of the organization with being a defaulter to the extent of \$10,074.93, voluntarily appeared before Magistrate Kochersperger at the Central Police Station Friday afternoon, waited a hearing and entered \$5,000 bail for court.

A warrant was issued for McGuire several days ago. He lives in Camden and did not visit the general offices of the union in this city since the issuance of the warrant, of which he was in ignorance. As soon as he learned of its existence, Friday morning, he came over to this city and called upon his counsel, John A. Ward, determined to brazen it out as he had so many other serious matters.

At the 2 o'clock hearing McGuire's appearance was entirely unexpected. None of Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners was present, nor was the counsel of the organization, Francis Shuhie Brown. Attorney Ward, speaking for Mr. McGuire, addressed the court saying that his client desired to waive a hearing and enter bail of trial. The amount of the bail was quickly decided upon and the bond was signed by Edward Condran, of 24 North Twelfth street, a long-time friend of the labor takir.

McGuire then left the court room with Mr. Condran. He was surrounded by some questioners, but he emphatically declined to discuss the case.

At the general offices of the order at Twelfth and Filbert streets, Frank Dufry, who has acted as general secretary-treasurer of the union since McGuire was suspended, last July, said that the alleged shortage in Mr. McGuire's accounts had been discovered by experts who had been going over his books for many weeks. He added that the general officers had offered McGuire every opportunity to explain the apparent deficiency, but that he had steadily refused to do so. It was finally deemed imperative for the interests of the organization to cause his arrest. He is under a \$30,000 bond given by the Union Surety Company, of 1428 Chestnut street, to whom the Brotherhood will look for reimbursement.

According to Acting General Secretary-Treasurer Duffy there are 94,000 members throughout the country of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners. They are divided into 943 units, forming the biggest organization of mechanics in the American Federation of Labor. All these units have been asked in a circular issued this week by General President William D. Huber, to take action on the charges made against McGuire. Without such action no suspension can be made permanent.

In his circular General President Huber relates that the General Executive Board, found, in April, 1901, that the accounts of the general secretary-treasurer were over \$6,000 short. He stated that they could be accounted for in his expenses, and in order to cover the deficiency, gave the General Executive Board a check on the Continental Title and Trust Company to the amount of \$6,000, and asked for more time to look over his books. Mr. Huber continues that at the following meeting of the General Executive Board, in July, notwithstanding that due notice was sent to the general secretary-treasurer to appear and explain matters, he failed to comply with the request. Therefore, on July 24, he was suspended and Frank Duffy appointed to act temporarily in his place. Upon auditing the accounts in July, Huber states that it was found that when McGuire gave the check for \$6,000 he drew the amount from the organization's own funds in the Penn National Bank, deposited this money with the Continental Title and Trust Company, and in exchange obtained a check for the amount on the Hanover National Bank of New York, depositing this check in the Penn National Bank as receipts of the organization. The General Executive Board then ordered that expert accountants should examine the books, and, it is claimed, they found a total deficit of \$10,074.93.

P. J. McGuire is one of the best-known labor takirs in the country. He is about 50 years of age and has been connected with the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners for about twenty years. He was at one time a leading member of the Knights of Labor. He left that organization for its growing rival, the American Federation of Labor, of which body, as well as of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, he was one of the founders. Until recently he was vice president of the American Federation of Labor. He practically controlled the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners until the session held in New York about a year ago, when William D. Huber was elected president and a new Executive Board was formed. The history of what followed that fight is well known to the readers of the DAILY PEOPLE. The whole route organization of the Brotherhood was exposed, and McGuire's crooked work held up for the examination of all. Despite this exposure, he still retained a number of followers, the mainstay of whom were the Kangaroos, Social Democrats.

It has been an up-hill battle for the S. L. P. From some cause this mining camp has worked steadily while others lay idle; all the majority of the slaves think of here is 8 hours work, 8 hours eating and drinking and 8 hours sleeping and sobering up. The thermometer of the place is in the make-up of the city council, which is as follows:

The Mayor, a capitalist coal operator.

City Clerk, Editor of a local paper, Treasurer, runs a clothing store.

City Attorney, a farmer's son.

The eight councilmen are:

Two saloon keepers, two miners, one mine boss, one painter, one hardware man, one farmer and fruit raiser.

The worst class to deal with comrades is the bourgeois middle class, but on with the battle till victory is ours.

The Press Committee, Section Collinsville.

The following is the capitalist account

BUZZ-SAW IN COLLINSVILLE.

The Pure and Simple Leaders Try Anarchy; S. L. P. On Top.

Collinsville, Ill., Nov. 7, 1901.—A most successful meeting was held here on Saturday evening, November 2nd, with Comrades Veal and Poelling as speakers. Comrade Cox, acting as chairman, opened the meeting at 7 o'clock. After talking for fifteen minutes he introduced Comrade Veal and for one hour and a quarter the "Buzz-Saw" whirled. The class struggle, the political parties and the effect produced by reforms, and the utter failure to accomplish anything through reform was all handled most satisfactorily, closing with a special trimming to unionism pure and simple.

Poelling was then introduced. The anarchistic, capitalist class was ripped up by the buzz, and the middle class, who Comrade Poelling seems to take a special delight in giving an extra rip, got their dose, and as to the labor takir, no mercy was shown to him. All were piled upon the anarchistic heap and the fire of the S. L. P. was applied thereto.

Questions being called for, a labor "leader" responded. A thing happened here that proves the anarchistic nature of pure and simpledom. Referring back to Veal's speech, who dealt especially with the U. M. W. of A., showing up Hatchford and his political job, Pierce and his Stamp Act, Mitchell, Gompers, et al., Mark Hanna's Lieutenants, etc., and now coming a little nearer home touched Dad Hunter, Ex-State President of Illinois, and his coal mine superintendent's job—the present State Vice-President, T. J. Reynolds, was standing in the crowd listening to all, and his constituents no doubt forced him to retale. He asked the speaker what he termed a "labor takir." The answer was holding a salaried office in the pure and simple union and on Democratic central committees at the same time. The labor takir retorted, "I am not on that committee now." A few more questions were asked the answers to which went home to him like the first. They could stand it no longer. One big burly pure and simple anarchist yelled out, "You are ——————" and made for the speaker, followed by two or three others. But the comrades were up to them. They surrounded the speaker and pressed them back. This was good excuse for Reynolds to get out of the scoring, for he and the police took the two loudest pure and simple anarchists away. The speaker talked few minutes longer and closed the meeting.

Another thing occurred in connection with this meeting that is worth noting. Two weeks previous to Comrade Veal's date here, we rented the City Hall for the occasion and a week later struck some hand bills and began to distribute them (with a heading, Socialism vs. Anarchy), when one of the City council, the chairman of the building committee, and from whom we had rented the hall, came and told us we could not have the hall as it had been inspected and pronounced unsafe to hold a crowd. This was soon overthrown by coming back at him with the fact that they rented the hall to the Miners' union, with a membership of over 600, and that was the fullest capacity of the hall, and furthermore, there was a murder trial held in the hall recently continued for four days and the hall was packed to its outer doors; and another thing, if such examination and condemnation as you speak of has taken place we demand the city record of same. "Oh, there is no record of it. It ain't me. I want you to have the hall, but some of the others say there might be a riot." "Oh, we see; well, are you going to allow the rest of them to bulldoze you that way? Is not that hall the property of the citizens of Collinsville, and are we not citizens of Collinsville, and have we not as much right to use that hall as other citizens?" He answered: "Yes, and you can have the hall; I don't care what they say." This would be workingman, but acting middle-class alderman was kept in hot water until the evening previous to the meeting. He was forced to come and positively tell us we could not have the hall. Fortunately, the weather was favorable and we took the street with the results above mentioned.

Now, in conclusion, we have at last after four years hard work succeeded in smoking a few of the rats out of their holes. The watchword once was, "Oh, them—now Socialists don't amount to much nohow; just keep away from them." But since the assassination of McKinley, they have been hurling anarchistic epithets at us, so last Saturday night we proved to them who was the real anarchists and it made them squirm. Pure and Simpledom holds full sway here and as has been the custom for years in city elections all candidates run on an independent ticket except the S. L. P. candidates, consequently, a mixed-up, muddled-up middle class little city is the result.

It has been an up-hill battle for the S. L. P. From some cause this mining camp has worked steadily while others lay idle; all the majority of the slaves

think of here is 8 hours work, 8 hours

eating and drinking and 8 hours sleeping and sobering up.

The thermometer of the place is in the make-up of the city council, which is as follows:

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The eight councilmen are:

Two saloon keepers, two miners, one

mine boss, one painter, one hardware

man, one farmer and fruit raiser.

The worst class to deal with comrades

is the bourgeois middle class, but on with the battle till victory is ours.

The Press Committee, Section Collinsville.

The following is the capitalist account

of our meeting. It is from the St. Louis "Post Dispatch":

SOCIALISTS DRIVEN OUT OF A TOWN.

"Mob of Miners Attacks Them In Collinsville.

ANGERED BY THEIR REMARKS.

"Band from St. Louis Meets Harsh Treatment—Local Member Severely Beaten by the Crowd."

"There was a clash between coal miners and socialists in Collinsville, Ill., Saturday night, and for an hour or more the town was controlled by an angry mob."

"A Collinsville member of the Socialist Labor party, named Cox, was severely beaten. Other Socialists were driven into a store kept by one of their number, while the mob without threatened bodily harm."

"Finally the Socialists were permitted to leave the town on a street car."

"Several members of the Socialist Labor party went over from St. Louis to hold a meeting and distribute their party literature."

"It was their intention to hold the meeting in the City Hall, but the mayor refused permission to use the hall."

"The Socialists then procured a dry goods box and used it as a platform, on a street corner. Several men made addresses."

"There are many coal miners in Collinsville, some of whom own their homes. One of the visitors, in the course of his remarks, referred to the murder of President McKinley, saying that Crook was the legitimate child of the system of capitalist production."

"You miners," he said, "have had an increase of 15 per cent. in your wages. Under our system of Socialism you would have an increase of 50 per cent. You do not know enough to keep yourselves."

"This enraged some of the miners. Several interrupted the speaker. Harsh language was passed, and in a jiffy the meeting broke up amid hoots and yells of derision."

"The miners pressed forward and the Socialists jumped down from the box. Pursued by the angry coal miners, the visitors ran down the street. The little store of Shoemaker Dyer, who is a socialist, suggested itself as a refuge. Thither the fugitives made their way, pressed closely by the angry crowd, which now amounted to about five hundred men and boys."

"The St. Louisans finally reached the shoeshop and entered, locking the door on the inside. The crowd surrounded the building and made threats, but attempted no open violence."

"We'll show you how to come over here and try to tell us what to do," the miners shouted. "We own our homes and are prosperous. We don't want your doctrines and won't have them!"

"Meanwhile a few of the cooler heads conferred and it was decided that the Socialists should be permitted to take a street car back to St. Louis. When a car arrived they boarded it and departed."

"Cox, the local Socialist, did not fare so well. He was recognized when he came upon the street and several miners set upon him. Before he escaped from his assailants he was badly used up."

"The speakers from St. Louis distributed circulars entitled, "The Beast Behind Crook." The circular charged that the capitalist class was anarchist."

WINDOW GLASS BLOWERS.

Their Organization Allied With the Window Glass Trust.

Pittsburgh, Nov. 6.—The window-glass factories throughout the country, which were fired Friday, began the blowing of window-glass Friday. The fire will last eight months, operations ceasing for the annual stoppage June 30.—The reason for the resumption on Saturday, an odd day for starting an industrial concern, dates back to the founding of the window-glass trade, and is a custom that the worker will not give up. The first day's work after the summer idleness is trying on the hands of the blowers and gatherers, and by starting Saturday they have Sunday in which to get them into better shape for the six days that follow.

The resumption this year takes place under what are considered very favorable auspices, but under conditions which have never before been equalled in any branch of American industry. The blowers say that to-day he dictates his own terms. His labor organization controls the trade to such an extent that to-day in the United States there are 2,800 tons of dynamite in a "scull," or a huge piece of hardened cinder and iron to break it, when the entire charge exploded prematurely, and his face, arms and body were cut by pieces of metal.

Fred Meyers, assistant shearmen, at the Edgar Thomson steel works, had his right hand caught in the shears and almost amputated.

At the time Carnegie presented his library gifts to this city, a New York newspaper claimed that 113 employees were killed annually in the mills of the Carnegie Co.

As for the Carnegie Company's opposition to trades-unionism, that is too well known to need rehearsing.

It was the cause of the "Battle of Homestead" in 1892, in which it effectively defeated the steel and iron workers with the aid of armed Pinkertons. Its conduct toward its employees who dared to join an organization of their craft during the last steel strike, is still fresh in the minds of the thinking public.

Finally, in order to clinch the above, we quote the writer of an article entitled "The Genesis of the Steel Trust" in the current number of the Political Science Quarterly.

The management of the Carnegie Co. represented the acme of productive efficiency." (Note)—By what means and at what an awful cost to the working class is shown above. "Every officer had risen from the ranks by sheer dint of compelling merit. Every head of a department had an interest in the business apart from his salary. Trades-unionism had been banished from the mills in 1892, and the working men were spurred by higher wages and the promise of advancement. No visitor to the Carnegie mills can fail to be impressed with the intensity of effort and the strained attention evident in every department. None but the strongest can stand the terrific pace. Breakdowns were frequent at thirty-five, men were old at forty-five. The famous "iron clad agreement" it has been claimed, was designed to dispense peacefully with partners who had outlived their usefulness. Not only was money lavishly spent on salaries and wages, but large sums were spent for information." (Note)—It was shown in the PEOPLE, that the company had an elaborate spy-system for the purpose of stamping out discontent and defeating all attempts at trade organization. "The result of these advantages and this policy appeared in the revelations of the Carnegie-Frick con-

troversy, when the plaintiff claimed that the total profits of the company for 1898 exceeded \$70,000,000."

It has been shown, we believe that the "faithful" employees who received the \$1,000,000 5 per cent. interest-bearing bonds are task-masters whose "present" accordingly is blood-money reward for services rendered. This present, is bestowed in the hope that it will lead them to exploit their humbler fellow-workers still more.

It is also bestowed in the hope that the humbler workmen will work still harder, in the belief that by so doing they too will secure advancement and be made the recipients of such rights. Thus the "faithful" employees are bellwethers as well as task-masters.

Mephistophelian calculation and capitalist philanthropy are synonymous.

Down with them! On to the system in which the rewards of labor will in proportion to its ability to uplift and downroot the working class.

To the Social Revolution and the Socialist Republic!

Trades' & Societies' Directory.

SECTION ESSEX COUNTY, S. L. P.

The County Committee, representing the Section meets every Sunday, 10 a. m., in hall of Essex County Socialist Club, 78 Springfield avenue, Newark, N. J.

SECTION AKBON, OHIO, S. L. P.

meets every first and third Sunday, at 2 p. m., at Kraemer's Hall, 161 S. Howard st. Organizer, J. Koylin, 307 Bartges st.

THE NEW JERSEY STATE COMMISSION, S. L. P.

meets 1st Tuesday of the month, 8 p. m., at 78 Springfield ave., Newark. Cor. Sec. Louis Cohen, 10 Everett st., East Orange, N. J. Fin. Sec. A. P. Wittel, 60 Peckine ave., Newark, N. J.

WAITERS' ALLIANCE "LIBERTY."

No. 10, S. T. & L. A. Office 253 E. Houston st. Telephone call, 2321 Spring. Meets every Thursday, 3 p. m.

NEW YORK MACHINISTS' LOCAL 274, S. T. & L. A.

meets every 1st and 3rd Tuesdays at 8 p. m., at 2 to 4 New Reade street. Secretary K. Wallberg.

SECTION HARTFORD, S. L. P.

meets every Wednesday, 8 p. m., at S. L. P. Hall, 802 Main street.

S. T. & L. A. LOCAL NO. 307, meets second Thursday at above hall, Visitors are welcome.

SCANDINAVIAN SECTION, S. L. P.

Branch 1, meets 1st and 3rd Sunday of month, at 3 p. m., at Linne Hall, 319 Atlantic avenue, Brooklyn.

SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY CLUB, 14th Assembly District.

Business meetings every Tuesday evening, 8 p. m., at Club rooms, southwest corner of 11th street and First avenue. Pool parlor open every evening.

LOCAL ALLIANCE, 282, of the S. T. & L. A. (Swedish Machinist), meets every second and fourth Friday of the month at 8 p. m., at Cosmopolitan Park, corner of Sixth avenue and Thirteenth

WEEKLY PEOPLE.

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will be returned if so desired and
stamps are enclosed.

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New York Post Office, June 27, 1890.

SOCIALIST VOTE IN THE UNITED STATES.

In 1888..... 2,068
In 1892..... 21,557
In 1896..... 86,564
In 1900..... 34,191

Under capitalism, the place of the slave-
driver's task is taken by the overseer's book
of penalties; these naturally resolve them-
selves into fines and deductions from wages;
and the law-giving talent of the factory Lycra-
gut so arranges matters that a violation of his
law is, if possible, more profitable to him than
the keeping of them.

KARL MARX.

THE BEAUMONT OUTRAGE.

The campaign is over. It required
immediate attention. Only that could
justify the Party's turning its eyes away
from a moment from the crime perpetrated
in Beaumont, and the greater crime con-
templated. With the campaign set
aside, the matter of the Beaumont Out-
rage may not be lost sight of until that
felonious deed is avenged, or the whole
capitalist class, of Texas in particular,
stand convicted as "participes criminis"
by refusing to bring the criminals to
condign punishment.

Let the facts be summarized. A Soci-
alist Labor Party speaker from Houston,
Tex.—F. D. Lyon—was addressing an open
air meeting in Beaumont; when he was
suddenly dragged down by the Police;
taken to the Police Station; there re-
fused bail; the Chief declaring he would
"settle him without bail;" taken out of
prison that night; white-capped to an
isolated spot; and there stripped and
beaten and left expecting he would die.

The capitalist press of the State of
Texas has hardly taken notice of the
accident; to-day it is silent thereon hoping
the matter will "blow over." It is
for every workingman and citizen in the
land, Texas in particular, to see to it
that the affair shall "blow over" the
heads of the felons and their abettors in
such way as to serve as a warning for
all time to their kind throughout the
land that Anarchy, whatever its cloak,
will be treated as it deserves.

SOCIETY IS NO BARN FOWL.

The glass or bogus egg device of the
ruralist to trick his hens into laying eggs,
and laying them in a certain nest, is
well-known. The hen, brainless barn
fowl, that she is, is taken in regularly.

The bogus or glass egg, that the ruralist
softly places in the nest, seems to ex-
ercise a physico-chemical effect upon the
hen. The effect is visible on her. She
is kept from straying away, and forth-
with begins to cluck; her feathers spread;

and after the other the egg-laying sym-
pathies manifest themselves as the paws
of the glass or bogus egg; and presently,
superinduced by the substitute egg, a
warm, genuine egg is to be found just
where the ruralist can lay hands on it;

to dispose of as he may please, either
for the market, the table, or the hatchery.

What the ruralist takes his silly barn
fowl for, the Kangaroo Social Democratic
Society for; and, as the former
treats his hens, in order to make them
lay eggs and my them where he wants,
so does the latter treat the voters: places
glass or bogus political eggs in its own
nest, expecting that the votaries will be
thereby induced to lay the genuine political
egg of their votes where the Kangaroo
can lay hands on and dispose of
them as may suit him, either for his
political market, or for some other of his
secret purposes.

In the "Cleveland Citizen" of last Oc-
tober 19, Kangaroo Max Hayes reviews
the outlook for his Kangaroo party in
these words:

"During the past week I have received
a stack of letters from different parts
of Ohio, and each one contains the most
gratifying reports of the growth of sen-
timent in favor of the Socialist (read
Kangaroo) party. The Socialist (read
Kangaroo) party now has a splendid
series of locals in this State, ESPECI-
ALLY IN THE NORTHERN PART."

A nest of bogus eggs now fluttering
over had laid under her. With such
"enthusiasm" for the Kangaroo party,
with such "growth of sentiment" in its
ranks, with such a "splendid chain of
locals" and particularly "in the north-
ern part" of the State, in short—with
such an attractive bogus political egg,
the hen now, that the Kangaroo takes

Society for, was expected this November
to lay a robust genuine egg of votes
in the Kangaroo nest. Unfortunately
for the Kangaroo, Society is no barn
fowl. The vote in Cleveland—that part
of the State where "especially" the
"splendid chain" of bogus eggs was
placed—marks a slump for the Kangaroo
vote. From 985 votes last year, the
Kangaroo vote in Cleveland came down
to 633! Nay an egg did Society allow
itself to lay there. And what is more,
the Socialist Labor Party vote increased
over last year's poll, rising above 680.

Society is no barn fowl. The "vis in-
teritus" that rules man as it rules things,
may cause the masses long to resist ac-
ceptance of the evangel that the Soci-
alist Labor Party brings to them; they
may even be confused and, consequently,
disheartened by the noise and dust raised
by the bogus "Socialist" party; but to
be tricked out of their votes as hens are
tricked out of their eggs,—for that the
masses are too sensible. The political
egg they have in store for the future, the
egg that is to overthrow Capitalism and
rear the Socialist Republic—that egg
Society will never entrust to an Ar-
mory-building and notoriously corrupt
political organization, that kowtows to the labor
lieutenants of the Capitalist Class at all
their manoeuvres to keep the rank
and file of the workers in the slavery
of ignorance. That egg it holds in
reserve for the many-times "annihilated"
S. L. P., that, despite all assaults,
stands unfeared, firm as a rock, and
with colors nailed to the flag-staff.

SCORE ONE MORE FOR "BORING
FROM WITHOUT."

For over a year the Labor world has
been treated to the scandal of seeing
the boycotted Cash Register Co. of
Dayton, advertised in Gompers' "Fede-
rationist" as an "Organized Union Labor"
concern. The concern was notoriously a
scab affair. It was boycotted by the
trade most interested, and its "Journal"
announced the boycott on its front page.
Nevertheless, Gompers' "Federationist"—
held out as organ of the A. F. of L., and,
consequently, as also the organ of the
Union that boycotted the Cash Register
Co.—announced from month to
month the concern in the most favorable
terms.

During that whole period only one
voice was raised against this desecration
of Labor by the Gompers' "Federationist";
only one voice lashed the scab
by Gompers as a lieutenant of the Cash
Register Co., and pilloried his conduct
as one of the scabby acts that throw
Labor into disrepute and tends to
divide the ranks of the Working Class.
That voice was the voice of the Socialist
Labor Party and the Socialist Trade and
Labor Alliance. From without the two
"bored" and lashed the scab Labor Fakir
combination responsible for the sell-
out. The "bored from within" all this
time acted as usual. They lay low. They
kowtowed to the Organized Scaberry.
Their "boring" consisted in giving aid
and comfort to this gentry, in exchange
for the promise of votes, which the Organized
Scaberry had at least the good
sense of not wasting upon these nul-
lipoopas. And now "boring from
without" scores one more victory. Shamed
at last from its position, or its position
having been made too hot, the "Fede-
rationist" for this month appears at
last without the scab advertisement.

Significant in the fact, coming, as it
does, abreast of the election returns.
The Organized Scaberry left the Kangaroo
in the lurch despite all their pledges to
him. They knew that his sweet "boring
from within" could not counteract the
relentless S. L. P. "boring from without."
Having to drop their scab advertisement,
they also dropped their scab party.

TWO TYPES—SAMBUCCO AND HAN-
FORD.

What the "check-off" system means
needs no detailed explanation. A sum-
mary is sufficient. It is a system by
means of which the labor-fleecers retains
control of the Labor Movement. Or-
iginally, the labor-fleecers needed do
nothing more than issue his orders to his
labor lieutenant, the officer or fakir in the
Union. This gentleman, thereupon,
saw to it that strikes were declared
against a competitor of the employer, or
boycotted placed on such competitor's
goods, or resolutions passed in favor
of some legislative measure that suited
Capital and left Labor out in the cold, or
endorsements adopted of capitalist candi-
dates for office. Incidentally, and all the
time, the labor lieutenant was to "keep
his eyes open to detect and quickly nip
in the bud, by persecution and brow-
beating, every manifestation of intelligent
Working Class opposition to the rule of
the Capitalist Class. All this the em-
ployer accomplished through his labor
lieutenant in the name and in behalf of
"Unionism" and "Organized Labor." Thus
the "Labor Movement" was but a
manikin of the Capitalist Movement.
This state of things is predicated upon
another, to wit, the readiness and spontane-
ity of the rank and file to place their
necks in the yoke of the labor lieutenants
of Capital.

What, on the one hand, with the bitter
experience made by the rank and file of
the way the labor lieutenant treated them
and disposed of their funds, and, on
the other, the declining earnings of labor,
the boom now, that the Kangaroo takes

the rank and file grew less ready to join
"Organized Labor," the former sponta-
neity to place their necks in the yoke
of the labor lieutenants of their
labor fleecers slackened up. To allow
this state of things to continue
meant the downfall of the labor lieutenants;
and that, in turn, would mean
the end of the time when the Labor
Movement would dance to the fiddle of
the capitalist class. To check this dire
consummation, the capitalist class, jointly
with its labor lieutenants, devised the
"check-off" system. By this system,
whether the rank and file wanted or not,
it had to chip in dues to support the labor
lieutenant. On payday, the workingmen's
envelope contain their wages, less the
dues due to the "Union"; these dues are
checked-off from the wages. Thus the
labor-fleecing employer stepped more fully
into the ranks of "Organized Labor." Formerly
he only ruled the "Union" from the
outside; now he becomes an officer of
the "Union," its dues collector. The
"check-off" system, wherever introduced,
marks the complete domination of capital-
ism in the "Union."

This remarkable development brings
to the touch the people in the ranks of
the Working Class. It divides them in
to two sets: the poltroons, and the men;
the set that submits and from which the
Working Class has nothing to expect but
base betrayal, and the set that rebels,
that rings the note of warning to its class,
and that alone carries in its folds the
promise of the emancipation of Labor.
Into these two sets the whole Labor
Movement is divided. Types of the two
sets are found in the miner Pietro Sambu-
co and in the member of Typographical
Union No. 6, Ben Hanford.

As reported in these columns, a meet-
ing was recently called by the miners of
Nottingham, Pa., to perfect an organiza-
tion. Everything was going on smoothly
until the company showed its hands,
through an officer of the United Mine
Workers' Union. This body is controlled
by the capitalists so completely that it
has adopted the infamous "check-off"
system. The labor lieutenant in this in-
stance proposed that Sambuco, who had
been elected to a Committee, be chosen
to go around the mine to get names for
the "check-off" system. The insidious
scheme suffered shipwreck on the spot.
Sambuco refused flat-footedly; and there
and then he exposed the "check-off" sys-
tem, together with the Organized Scaberry
that promoted such treason to Labor. The
discussion was long and pro-
tracted; the Organized Scaberry resorted
to all their tricks, including that of claiming
to be "Socialists-too"; but they were
routed and discomfited in the midst of
the floods of light that Sambuco and his
friends poured upon the situation, en-
lightening all the others who had thither-
to been kept in dense intellectual darkness
on the Labor Question by labor lieutenants
of the flesher class.

From the type "Sambuco" now turn to
the type "Hanford." Hanford's Union,
too, has adopted the "check-off" system.
It is practiced and is in full bloom in two
offices in this very city. It is in opera-
tion in the office of the "Record and
Guide," 227 William street, and in Ro-
govsky's, 440 Pearl street, the largest
machine-composition shop in the city, out-
side of the newspaper shops. Hanford's
voice ever been raised in his Union
against the iniquity? No! But not only
has he by silence tolerated the wrong;
he has by actual submission endorsed it.
He worked within the last twelve months
at Rogovsky's, and every pay-day he
bowed submissively acquiescent when his
pay envelope, containing his wages, with
the dues subtracted, was handed to him.
As well might "Socialist-too" Hanford
never have "passed that way" for all the
light that his presence shed on the path
of his fellow wage slaves on the dangers
that beset them, as well might he get
him to believe that he may get
something out of it.

The generosity of Mr. Borden of Fall
River is without a parallel anywhere. He
advanced the wages of his employees
ten per cent. Then he reduced their
wages ten per cent. The first move
was for the purpose of causing a general
strike in the other mills. The second move
was caused by the fact that Mr. Borden
saw a chance to place wages at a lower figure
than they were before. If the men could earn
\$1.00 and received an advance of ten per cent,
then they would be receiving \$1.10. When a deduction takes place on the basis
of \$1.10, they will be receiving only 90 cents. Great and economical is
capitalism that can thus take care of the
pennies of the working class.

The "Volkszeitung" has out posters of
its coming festival. So courageous is
it about its reputed principles that it
does not mention the fact it is to be
held for the sake of a "socialistically"
inclined publication. So well beloved
is its name that it appears nowhere
on the posters. An attempt is made
to cover up the object of the affair
as well as those who are running it.
The billing is all about a "labor festival,"
and thus the Kangaroos expect that
they can dupe the workingman because
he is led to believe that he may get
something out of it.

At last the anti-Tammanyites have
forced upon the Tammanyites the
"socialistic" theory of "dividing up."
The thugs in office have been held up
by the thugs out of office, and will be
forced to surrender part of the spoils.
That is the kind of "socialism" that
appeals to the capitalist heart; it is
the kind they practice, while they
condemn it; it is the kind they
impute to its only really real opponents,
because, being adepts in it, they know
its criminal nature.

The new "reform" administration is
just the time to get in that famous
spiked club. There is no telling what
will happen, and it will be handy.

Those who were active in the election
of Low, or who think they were active,
or who wish to make other persons think
they were active, have already com-
menced to look over the field and see
in what particular department their
own magnificent energies can be used
to the greatest advantage of themselves.
They are steadily picking out the
choice plums, but as others are just
as steadily picking out the same plums
there is certainly a conflict ahead.
There is nothing hungrier than a re-
former, unless it be a Sunday school su-
perintendent at a baked-bean sociable.
They are both out for the purpose of
filling in, and it takes a lot of filling
to fill. The Sunday school superintendent
has the expansive capacity of an an-
conda. He can swallow anything from
the first plate of beans down through
the other indigestibles even to the pumpkin
pie. And the office seeking reformer is
the brother in appetite. They are as ra-
venous as sharks, as tenacious as squids,

as unscrupulous as wolves and as hypo-
critical, well, as hypocritical as reform-
ers.

Li Hung Chang is credited with having
been the possessor of a fortune that is
estimated at from \$100,000,000 to \$400,
000,000, and he was not a king of in-
dustry either. He had no factories, no
mines, no ships, but he had "directive
genius." It consisted of being able to
direct other persons to deposit some of
their wealth in his hands, or else go and
deposit their heads in a basket that
waited for them. Li was not essentially
different from his American and European
brothers, and was just as content
with the station to which his almon-eyed
god had assigned him as they are with
the station to which their god has as-
signed them, but which it takes all the
forces of government to keep them in.

The gentlemen who hunt ducks, deer
and other wild game seem to be able to
bag one another with much greater facil-
ity than they can bag birds and beasts.
The number of accidents now runs well
up into the scores. They range from a simple
injection of snipe shot to a through pass to the golden shore. No
amount of warnings, no knowledge of previous
accidents, will deter the ready
hunter from shooting at anything that
moves. To the animals that they are
after it is all fair play, and they score
a point. To human beings, however, it
looks as though modern hunting had de-
generated into a hazardous game whose
object was to see how near you could
come to killing a man without actually
doing so.

It will be a long time before recol-
lection of the "reform" forces that as-
sembled at the polls Tuesday will be
obliterated. Such a collection of hungry
plug-uglies, thugs, and second-story
workers would disgrace even Tammany.
They were, for the most part, those workers
whom Tammany could not trust because of their excessive crooked-
ness, or because they could not be
deceived upon to be crooked in the
interests of the organization. Mr. Low
is under obligations to them. He must
find a place for them. They took care
of him at the polls. He must take
care of them when he is in office. The
Anarchist, accordingly, turns his face
against Socialism. The tactics he adopts
flow inevitably from such premises: it is
defamation. The dust of confusion,
mistrust and hopelessness that he raises,
checks the growth of Socialism; it has
often nullified Socialist propaganda.
Such is the species "Anarchist" as well
known in Europe. If the initial election
returns in this city are studied, together
with the "agitation" conducted by the
"Kangaroo," the identity of the European
"Anarchist" and the American "Kangaroo"
becomes obvious, strikingly so. The fact is brought out best by the figures
and facts in the 16th Assembly
District.

In that District, thanks to a lavish,
deep and far-reaching agitation, carried
on by the Socialist Labor Party, the
straight Party vote rose in 1898 to 1,214.
Nor was that all. That year the
Party had drawn to itself a large
sympathetic vote. Over 1,000 voters, not
yet wholly divorced from the old habits
of thought, still cast their vote for one
or other of the capitalist candidates for
Governor (the head of the ticket), fearing
that they would be "smashed" by the
"Kangaroo" becomes obvious, strikingly
so. The law restricts your freedom
to enter into such an agreement unre-
stricted and unmolested.

B. J.—Just so!
U. S.—Suppose you feel like selling
your vote to me on election day—
B. J.—I couldn't.
U. S.—Not if you wanted to?
B. J.—Not if I wanted to!
U. S.—Why not?
B. J.—Because I am forbidden by law
from doing so.

U. S.—The law restricts your freedom
to enter into such an agreement unre-
stricted and unmolested?
B. J.—It does.
U. S.—(with a satirical smile)—"Smash
the Law?" Would you?

B. J.—No! But—
U. S.—What, then, becomes of your
right to smash the Unions on the
ground of their restricting their mem-
bers from doing just as they please?

B. J.—(visibly at sea)—I must admit
that I have lost my foothold. But let me
tell you that what I said, and the argu-
ment that I held, I read in the papers
from the decision of a Judge, who issued
an injunction restricting the strikers
from picketing and the like. That was
no argument. The fellow must be a jackass.

U. S.—No, he is not a jackass; he is
simply a hired man of the capitalist
class, put there by the capitalist class
of labor fleecers and

CORRESPONDENCE

[Correspondents who prefer to appear in permanent an assumed name will attach such name to their communications, besides their own signature and address. None other will be recognized.]

Workers for a Cause.

To THE PEOPLE.—In the Third Election District of the Sixth Assembly District, Brooklyn, lives Thomas F. Meade of 683 Lafayette avenue. During the Campaign he spoke for the S. L. P., and was looked upon as "an active worker for the cause." He was registered: so were his father and two brothers. As far as can be learned there was no S. D. P. vote in the district. The S. L. P. has two, and the men who voted can be named.

GEORGE COOK.

Brooklyn, N. Y.

"Volkzeitung" Election Forgeries. To THE PEOPLE.—The S. L. P. vote in the First Election District of the Sixteenth Assembly District was as follows: 45 straight; 2 splits for Kelnard, and 30 splits for De Leon. This made a total of 47 for Kelnard and 75 for De Leon, just as reported in *THE PEOPLE*.

How does the little squirt of a Kang who gets up the "Volkzeitung" figures handle this? In the "Volkzeitung" of Wednesday, the 6th inst., the figures given for that Election District are "Kelnard, 47; De Leon, 45." This may serve as a sample.

I should add that in that Election District the Kangaroos or Organized Scaberry vote stood: 13 straight, and 2 splits for the head of the ticket with the Tammany Prince at the Assembly preferences of these two "Socialists." I must admit that Prince and Secret Committee-man Hanford are fit companion pieces.

S. MOSKOVITZ.

New York, Nov. 7.

True; There Were Also Two Wrens. To THE PEOPLE.—I have read, with a good deal of mirth, your account in *THE PEOPLE* of to-day showing how the "Volkzeitung," in its report of the vote in Massachusetts, has two "Berrys" running there; one called "De Leonite" Berry, the other just plain "Berry." But you seem to have missed a point. To judge by your citations from the "Volkzeitung," there also seem to be two different "Wrens," one who beats "De Leonite" Berry and one who is always licked by the "plain, simple and ordinary Berry." The former is always either "Genosse" Wren, or he is the "Social Democrat" Wren. The latter, the one who gets licked is just a plain, simple and ordinary Wren, without any frills and turblows.

HENRY MATHERN.

Bridgeport, Conn., Nov. 7.

An Interesting Development in Dayton, Ohio.

To THE PEOPLE.—There is a serious struggle here initiated by the Manufacturers Association of this city against the S. L. P.

A few days after the death of McKinley the Manufacturers Association met and passed resolutions denouncing "Anarchism and Socialism" and those engaged in the propaganda thereof. A day or two later Section Dayton received notice to vacate its rooms in the Davies Building within twenty-four hours, since which time the Section has been meeting here in my office. About the same time five of the members of the Section were called into the offices of their respective employers, Buckeye Iron & Brass Works and the Smith-Vail & Stillwell Blowers Co., and warned that they must either quit the Socialist Labor Party or quit their jobs. These firms are both members of the M. A.

I am informed that the M. A. is engaged in the formation of a lodge of the "Holy Society." Here and that to date they have above 400 members drawn principally from the "aristocrats of labor" in the National Cash Register Works. The avowed purpose of this organization is to break strikes among the plebeians of labor. I had been awaiting authentic information on this last point before laying the situation before the N. E. C. The two moves: to fight the "plebeians of labor" and to fight the S. L. P. are certainly kindred; and it is significant that those to fight them are the capitalist and their labor henchmen.

On another point the situation here is in a curious shape.—Immediately when the crusade against the Socialist movement was started as a sequel to the assassination of McKinley, Section Dayton jumped into the breach and fought the police and capitalist press of this city to a stand still; while at the same time the S. D. P. crawled into the hole like a whipped cur and stayed there till they saw that it was safe to come out in consequence of the work we had done, and when they did come out it was with a whining article that they caused to be published in the papers, giving Webster's definition of Socialism, and saying in effect "you see we are GOOD Socialists, who can be depended on not to harm the ruling class in any way" and during this time it is clearly evident, from their actions that the Manufacturers had obtained a practically complete list of the names of the members of Section Dayton; for it is noticeable that the members of that organization strike at the members of the Section at every opportunity, while those employers that are not in that association do not as yet seem to recognize the gravity of the situation for themselves.

In order to understand the situation it is necessary to see both sides of it at once. In other places the police and capitalist press have been bullying the Socialist Labor Party, while the employers, knowing that their dirty work was being well done, have kept in the background; but here, by our militant action at the first sign of the work, we have forced the police and press into the background and have thus compelled the employers to come out in the open to do personally the work that they would prefer to delegate to their police and press lackeys.

We have tried in every way to force the Kangaroos out into the open where we could get at them; but they keep in the dark and try to stab us in the back at every opportunity; witness that attempt of their State Secretary, Critchlow, to keep us off the official ballot. That is "no too Socialist."

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On account of this treacherous characteristic of the members of the Social Democracy it would be very dangerous to publish the names of the comrades that I have here referred to above as having been warned by their employers to leave the S. L. P. J. R. Fraser.

Dayton, Ohio, November, 7.

Sound S. L. P. in Bridgeport.

To THE PEOPLE.—The municipal storm is over. The Socialist Labor Party comes out safe and sound, having all the barnacles scraped from its body without in the least damaging the little body of staunch workers for the Social Revolution. The capitalists here have taken the cue from their brother capitalists throughout the land to smash the Socialist Labor Party. Here in Bridgeport the Anarchist cry was not used much. But the scheme that was worked by the capitalist class, although well planned, did not have the effect the capitalists wised it to have, to wit, the wiping out of the Socialist Labor Party in Bridgeport. The scheme was this: The capitalists, knowing it was about time to put a fresh bait on the political hook, trotted forward a "harrud wukin mon" Dennis Mulvihill by name, a fireman in W. & W. sewing machine factory. Dennis was pushed to the head of the Democratic ticket; the "Post" and "Telegram Union," two newspapers of the capitalist anarchist type, boomed Dennis, who got elected Mayor by 3,383 majority, the biggest ever given to a Mayor in this city. The Social Democrats voted for Dennis almost to a man, of this there is evident proof, as we know almost to the man who voted the S. L. P. ticket 81 straight votes and 10 split.

The Social Democrats here know as much about Socialism as they do elsewhere. We had Comrade Frank Jordan of Lynn here three days. Saturday night he spoke on the corner of Main and Elm streets, to about 150 to 200 men; Sunday afternoon he spoke to a small but attentive audience in Pioneer Hall; Monday night on the corner of Main and Elm streets a large audience listened to Comrade Jordan again. Comrade Jordan held the crowd spellbound clean to the end of his lecture. A Democratic politician standing alongside of a policeman said: "— him, but he is the best speaker I ever heard." Thus do the representatives of capitalism hate us and at the same time respect us. We will now begin operations for the State election which takes place next year in November. We have been quiet for a long time, but we will push along from this out. The old Social Kang debauchery is about dead here. They are at the best a cowardly lot, who would not dare to come before the voters this election.

On the Social Revolution!

HENRY MATHERN.

Bridgeport, Conn., Nov. 7.

The Thundering Voice of the S. T. & L. A. Heard at the Mouth of a Mine.

To THE PEOPLE.—Here at the mine of Nottingham, just started, an open public meeting was called by the President at the local of U. M. W. of A. to elect pit committee and checkweighmen for the miners.

We all here, comrades and sympathizers, went to the meeting. We elected a checkweighman and a mine committee. Comrade Domenico Sambuco, after being elected for one of the committees I was chosen to go around the mine to get names for the check-off system for the checkweighman and for the union, as Pat Dolan's constitution states. They chewed the rag for a few minutes as they wanted to force me to go around. I got up and said I for one will not go and get the names of those who wanted their dues checked off at the office. By reason of the check-off system the U. M. W. of A. can't better the condition of the working class, neither can any other pure and simple trade organization. And the U. M. W. is a scab organization because the leaders come and say: "Organize or organize" and then on election day vote for M. Capitalist, so that they can get a nice political job, as the McBrides, the Powdertins, Philip Penns, the Ratchfords and Cameron Millers, with all the rest.

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These labor fakirs don't now say, "Organize, organize!" They have changed their preaching by saying "Check-off, check-off the dues!" and that will be a good thing because if you don't you will be fired out at the will of the operators and superintendents. If that isn't an organization controlled by the operators acting as treasurers, what is it?

The U. M. W. to-day is maintained by the check-off. The U. M. W. of A. is bound to die and the end of the fakir is close by. We challenged Mr. Fakir Uriah Billingham, to debate the question and any other of their leaders in public discussion as to which organization would better the condition of the miners, the U. M. W. of A. or the S. T. & L. A.?

He failed and said "No," because we had the better points. Now any miner that has good sense ought to see into this. It is as clear as can be. The Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance is the only Union that will better the workers' condition. It organizes under the banner of the Socialist Labor Party, the only party that can emancipate the working class.

At the close of the meeting, we all gave three cheers for the S. T. & L. A. and S. L. P. Domenico Sambuco, Member of the Alliance at Blythwood, Pa., Hackett P. O., Washington Co., Pa.

The Lyons Fund.

To THE PEOPLE.—The comrades and sympathizers of the S. L. P. here in Victor, Col., are making up a fund to aid the S. E. E. of Texas, in prosecuting the persons who assaulted Comrade Lyon. If the comrades throughout the country do the same we could have what balance is left after Comrade Lyon is well taken care of devoted to the DAILY PEOPLE fund. We will forward our money to National Secretary, Kuhn, inside of two days.

T. F. Dugan.

Victor, Col., Nov. 1.

Workingmen Cheaper Than Horses.

To THE PEOPLE.—Immediately adjoining the building where I work, here in Duluth, Minn., there is a meat market of the cockroach type. Last night the horse used for delivering parcels died.

There is nothing unusual in this, yet it teaches a little lesson. I learned that the market owner paid the sum of \$50 for the animal. The moment the horse ceased to breathe, Mr. Butcher was out the \$50, and facing the prospect of planking down \$50 or \$60 for another one.

But the dead horse still was of some worth; a local tallow factory called for it with a wagon, and soon it will be converted into tallow, or soap—may be form some part of a poor devil of a wage-slave's toilet, while his capitalist master uses finely scented herb soap. The tallow factory paid \$5 for the dead horse, presumably after a

must buy a gun to shoot yourself. Take this for instance: if a miner has a big family there, and remains without work, and has got no money—he has to starve in desperation: is this what you call better conditions? of the miners' fellow working people?"

All at once another brother got up and said: "Mr. Chairman, this gentleman is altogether an 'operator.' But the chairman did not hear him. Another said: "O, he was sent here," another brother said, interrupting me: "These fellows ought to be put out of the hall altogether."

I said: "Mr. Chairman, that is what you call liberty of expressing your opinion. That is nothing but tyranny. What these here labor fakirs use when they find somebody that discovers their tricks, as it happened at the Chicago convention of the miners, where Patrick Dolan sat, one of his brothers a couple of punches in the eye for getting too far out of order."

As I was talking the chairman of the meeting said: "I am a Socialist too."

I answered: "It's all well enough to say I'm a Socialist, too, but where is your card? Show it up if you got one." He said: "I haven't got it here."

I said: "You ought to, or else you are a 'me too' Socialist. But he failed to answer. I continued: "I recognize the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance as a bona fide organization that fights politically and economically, that is the only organization that can better the conditions of the working class. We don't just fight every day of the year and then on election day vote for Mr. Operator, the capitalist class, which, when we strike, send State and Federal troops to shoot us strikers in the back, as they have done at Hazelton, 1897, and at Wardner, state of Idaho, where they imprisoned 300 miners in the Bull Pen."

I continued to tell of the fakism of the United Mine Workers of America, and they all failed to answer.

The meeting adjourned with a few individual talks and we challenged their leaders to come and debate the question in public discussion with one of our comrades of the S. T. & L. A. They said all right, but what happened? On Friday night, at our mine meeting came Mr. Uriah Billingham, vice-fakir of Pittsburgh, district 5, trying to persuade us, comrades to join the United Mine Workers. But we backed him out right away by telling him of the bankruptcy of the U. M. W. of A., etc. He said for us miners to organize again here, we could easily have the check-off system, and after we were organized we could build night schools and agitate, so that in the time of election we can vote for our school directors and we can have better agitation to organize the foreign people. But he said, we should just vote for the directors, Comrade Pietro Sambuco got up and said: "We don't just want to vote for the directors but to vote for the sheriff of the county for State officers and legislators and Congressmen, that when we strike we won't have any deputies to shoot us in the back, no injunctions to forbid us from marching on public roads; no unjust laws against the working people and no troops to put us miners in the Bull Pen and let us starve to death." The labor fakir did not like this; his answer was that he was a Socialist too; but he, too, failed to show his card. He said he used to belong to a Section but did not know where. At Banksville, he said they had a co-operative store. I told him that the co-operative store was Utopian Socialism and that the Socialist Labor Party, based upon science, don't fight with such things. He failed to answer any more on that point, it being "too radical."

These labor fakirs don't now say, "Organize, organize!" They have changed their preaching by saying "Check-off, check-off the dues!" and that will be a good thing because if you don't you will be fired out at the will of the operators and superintendents. If that isn't an organization controlled by the operators acting as treasurers, what is it?

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After the meeting they answered the charge that I made against Carey with threats of physical violence. Some of them threatened to do us violence if we did the same thing again. It takes two for that game. We shall see.

SILAS HINKEL.

Reading, Pa., Nov. 3.

Kangaroo Clewes in Syracuse.

To THE PEOPLE.—By furnishing humor during the campaign, the Kangaroos of Syracuse have proven themselves as useful as the Timbuctooers of New York, and surely no one will deny such conduct plays some useful part in the scheme of nature, whether they stand as blunderers to show the way others should not go, or whether they pose as a mere laughing-stock, it makes no difference. Well, anyhow, in accord with their past conduct, the Kangs, not wishing to be entirely dormant during the municipal campaign, they, on last Sunday imported a "Genoese Lippett" from Rochester to speak to the members of the Sick and Death Benefit Society during the afternoon meeting. Several of our comrades being present, some being members, insisted upon a hearing as fairly as that granted to Lippett. Immediately there was an uproar. All sorts of denunciations rent the air. They accused us of severe language, and called us "Tame De Leonites." As it was, Lippett did not speak; but the Kangs, nothing daunted, tried it again. In the evening of the same day they smuggled the diminutive Lippett into an ante-room of a saloon in a suburb of the city. The speaker explained the class struggle by comparing the classes to opposing armies in battle, and mostly along this line, with a lengthy peroration about bullets, and ever and again we only heard about bullets; all showed a decided infection of Careysm. And then he concluded by pleading for support for their city ticket. He was informed that he was speaking outside of the city, and in that district people could not vote city tickets, even if the Kangs desired it. After asking for questions one of our men applied. Their chairman immediately declared questions out of order, especially from S. I. P. men. Persistent efforts brought grudging to the little crowd, and the little Lippett was again stolen away in the darkness.

At the close of the meeting, we all gave three cheers for the S. T. & L. A. and S. L. P. Domenico Sambuco, Member of the Alliance at Blythwood, Pa., Hackett P. O., Washington Co., Pa.

The Lyons Fund.

To THE PEOPLE.—The comrades and sympathizers of the S. L. P. here in Victor, Col., are making up a fund to aid the S. E. E. of Texas, in prosecuting the persons who assaulted Comrade Lyon. If the comrades throughout the country do the same we could have what balance is left after Comrade Lyon is well taken care of.

Their chairman immediately declared questions out of order, especially from S. I. P. men. Persistent efforts brought grudging to the little crowd, and the little Lippett was again stolen away in the darkness.

T. F. Dugan.

Victor, Col., Nov. 1.

Workingmen Cheaper Than Horses.

To THE PEOPLE.—Immediately adjoining the building where I work, here in Duluth, Minn., there is a meat market of the cockroach type. Last night the horse used for delivering parcels died.

There is nothing unusual in this, yet it teaches a little lesson. I learned that the market owner paid the sum of \$50 for the animal. The moment the horse ceased to breathe, Mr. Butcher was out the \$50, and facing the prospect of planking down \$50 or \$60 for another one.

But the dead horse still was of some worth; a local tallow factory called for it with a wagon, and soon it will be converted into tallow, or soap—may be form some part of a poor devil of a wage-slave's toilet, while his capitalist master uses finely scented herb soap. The tallow factory paid \$5 for the dead horse, presumably after a

beer mallet. Finally, the chairman ruled "he would not give the door to none of this gang." As it was, the domine's collection was not taken up, and while arguments were going on in small groups, he quickly left, chewing gum vigorously. Very likely, if the Kangs have any more political mass meetings, they will hereafter conduct them with more secrecy. A gathering, claiming to be Socialist, that bars any questions is indeed a travesty on Socialism. I have just learned that they have on their ticket a candidate not a citizen, a man named Frank Schoeck, one who can not even vote for himself. But such are the ways of the Kangaroos.

Then suppose the workingman up and said: "Mr. Chairman, this gentleman is altogether an 'operator.'"

But the chairman did not hear him. Another said: "O, he was sent here," another brother said, interrupting me: "These fellows ought to be put out of the hall altogether."

I said: "Mr. Chairman, that is what you call liberty of expressing your opinion. That is nothing but

OFFICIAL

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE—
Hon. John Secretary, 2-6 New Rude street, New York.

SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY OF CANADA—
1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 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